

CATALOGUE OF WOODS

EXHIBITED BY THE

State of Amazon, Brazil

AT THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CHICAGO.

1893.

JOHN ANDERSON PUBLISHING CO

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ABBREVIATIONS.

T. F	Terra Firm
L. L.....	Low Lands
C. C.....	Civil Construction
N. C.....	Naval Construction
R.....	River
Am.....	Amazon
Sol.....	Solimoés
Pur.....	Purus
Neg.....	Negro
Br.....	Branco
R. B.....	River Banks
H. L.....	High Lands

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No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
1.	Abacate - rana.	From the terra firme of R. Br. Growth from 10 to 20 meters.	Used in Civil and Naval Construction.
2.	Abio-rana. (<i>Lucuna lascio-carpa.</i>)	L. L. of R. Br. 15 to 20 m.	C. C.
3.	Abio-rana.	L. L. of R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	C. C. Its sap is used as a glue.
4.	Abio-rana.	Ditto. See No. 2.	
5.	Abio-rana.	L. L. of Am. R. See No. 2.	
6.	Abio-assú.	H. L. of R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	C. C. Its fruit is eatable.
7.	Acapú (<i>Andira sp.</i>)	H. L. of R. Neg. 25 to 35 m.	Very hard. C. C.
8.	Acapú-amarello (<i>Audira sp.</i>)	Same as No. 7.	
9.	Acapú-branco. (<i>Andira sp.</i>)	Same as No. 7.	
10.	Acapú-rana. (<i>Walschlagelia</i>).	Margins of rivers of dark-colored waters. 10 to 18 m.	C. C.
11.	Acapú-rana.	Margins of R. Br. See No. 10.	
12.	Acapú-rana.	Ditto. R. Neg. See No. 10.	
13.	Acará-myrá.	H. L. of R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	C. C.
14.	Acariúba.	H. L. of R. Neg. 15 to 25 m.	C. C.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
15.	Acaríquára.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Hard wood, unattacked by insects. Long duration. N. C. C.
16.	Acariquára. branco (white).	T. F. Am. 15 to 20 m. Same as 15.	
17.	Acariquára. preto (black).	Same as 16.	
18.	Acaradano.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Little explored.
19.	Acutiacanga.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	C. C.
20.	Ajará.	T. F.	Little explored.
21.	Ajará vermelho. (red).	T. F., R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Not explored. Eat-able fruit, resembling Pará nuts.
22.	Ahichapeo.	T. F., R. Am. 16 to 20 m.	C. C.
23.	Ahi-puampê.	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 25 m.	Hard wood, not of very long duration; little explored.
24.	Amapá (<i>Mapuia guyanensis</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 15 m.	C. C. Its sap medicinal.
25.	Amendoeira	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	C. C.
26.	Angelim (Andira sp.)	T. F., R. Am. diam. 30-35x3 m.	C. C.
27.	Anani (<i>Morombea</i>)	T. F., R. Am.	C. C.
28.	Anani (<i>Syphonia glablolifera</i>).	T. F., R. Neg.	Its resin used in calking.
29.	Andiroba.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	C. C. An oil is extracted from its fruit which is extensively used.
30.	Andiroba.	T. F., R. Neg. Same as 29.	
31.	Apuhy.	T. F., R. Neg. 30 to 40 m.	Not used; it is a parasite which kills the trees that come within its reach.
32.	Arabá.	T. F. and L. L. of all Am. Rs.	Fruit used as a very firm glue.
33.	Arárayuá.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 20 m.	C. C. The flowers and leaves used for dyeing purposes.
34.	Arapary.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Its bark used by the Indians for their canoes.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
35.	Arapary.	T. F., same as 34.	
36.	Arapary da folha larga (of the wide leaf).	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	C. C.
37.	Arara-tucupy, or Ararany.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	C. C.
38.	Araçá	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	C. C.
39.	Araraúba	L. L., R. Am. See No. 34.	
40.	Araratucupy, or Ararany.	T. F., R. Br. See No. 37.	
41.	Bacaba.	T. F., palm tree. 8 to 10 m.	Its fruits used for alimentary purposes, its leaves for roofing, and the tree for fences.
42.	Bacabahy.	Same as 41. 4 to 5 m.	
43.	Barretinha.	T. F., R. Neg. Very lofty.	As yet its wood not used. Its resin is medicinal.
44.	Breó branco.	T. F., of R. Sol.	Its wood not in use ; its resin is medicinal.
45.	Cabary.	T. F., R. Neg. Very lofty.	C. C.
46.	Cabary.	Same as 45, but loftier.	N. C. and C. C.
47.	Cabary-rana.	T. F., R. Neg.	C. C.
48.	Caaxiú	T. F., R. Neg.	Not used.
49.	Cacáo-rana, or Macáacanga.	T. F., R. Neg.	Its fruit eatable.
50.	Caianary.	T. F., R. Neg.	C. C.
51.	Caimbé	Meadow Land.	Its bark is used as a veterinary medicine.
52.	Cajú-assú (<i>Curatilla ameri.</i>)	T. F., R. Neg. Very lofty.	Not used. Fruit eatable ; bark medicinal.
53.	Cajú-assú.	As preceding.	C. C. and used for paddles.
54.	Cajurana.	T. F., R. Am. Low tree.	Wood used for violins
55.	Cakidá.	T. F., R. Neg.	Bark medicinal.
56.	Capitary.	T. F., R. Am.	C. C. Used in bows and arrows by the Indians.
57.	Capitary.	R. Neg. See 56.	
58.	Capitary.	R. Purus. See 56.	
59.	Caraipé.	T. F., R. Neg.	C. C. The ashes of its bark, mingled with clay, is used by the natives for hardening and refreshing pottery.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
60.	Caraipé.	T. F., R. Sol. See 59.	
61.	Caraipe-rana.	T. F., R. Br. See 59.	
62.	Caraipe-rana.	T. F., R. Br. See 59.	
63.	Caramori.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used for spoons and wooden implements.
64.	Caramory.	T. F., R. Neg.	C. C.
65.	Caramory amarillo (yellow)	T. F., R. Sol. 15 to 16 m.	C. C.
66.	Caramory vermelho (red.)	T. F., R. Am. 15 to 16 m.	C. C.
67.	Caramory preto (black.)	T. F., R. Sol. See 65.	
68.	Caranha.	T. F., R. Neg.	Not used; resin used as glue.
69.	Carapanaúba.	Mar. R. Neg.	The board-like, projecting roots of tree are used by the natives for paddles, and its bark is medicinal.
70.	Carapanaúba branca (white).	T. F., R. Sol. 10 to 12 m.	Various uses. Its bark is employed as a cough remedy.
71.	Carapanaúba preta (black).	T. F., R. Sol. See 70.	
72.	Cararibeira	T. F., R. Am.	C. C.
73.	Castanha Sapucaia.	Near mar. R. Am. 15 to 20 m.	C. and N. C.; its bark used as a tow for calking and for dyeing purposes; its nuts are very delicious and are exported.
74.	Castanheira (<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i>).	T. F., throughout State. Very lofty.	C. C.; its bark used as tow, its nuts well known under the name of Brazil-nuts.
75.	Castanhariana.	T. F., R. Am.	C. C.
76.	Cedrorana.	H. L. of State. 15 to 20 m. by 2 diam.	C. and N. C.; gives a red dye.
77.	Cedro.	See 76.	Exported.
78.	Churú.	T. F., R. Neg.	Light and porous; the fiber is used as paper for cigarettes by the natives.
79.	Curaciyuá.	T. F., R. Sol. 10 to 12 m.	C. C.
80.	Copaiba.	T. F., R. Neg.	Its oil is well known in the market.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
81.	Copaiba.	T. F., R. Am. See 80.	
82.	Copahybarana.	T. F., R. Neg.	Oil identical to preceding.
83.	Cucuraiuá.	T. F., R. Neg.	Not applied.
84.	Cuieiraiuá.	T. F., R. Neg.	For spoons, etc.
85.	Cumandá-assú.	T. F., R. Sol. 10 to 12 m.	Joinery.
86.	Cumandá-assú.	T. F., R. Sol.	
87.	Cumandá-assú.	T. F., R. Neg.	N. C.; bark and fruits medicinal.
88.	Cucurairana.	T. F., R. Br. 7 to 8 m.	Used by Indians for arrows.
89.	Cumahy, or Sorva.	T. F., R. Neg. 6 to 10 m.	Wood used for light work; fruits inoffensive and very delicious.
90.	Cumarú (<i>Dipteris odorata</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 11 to 12 m.	Very hard and used for C. C.; its fruit is known by the name of tonka-beans.
91.	Cumarú.	T. F., R. Neg. See 90.	
92.	Cumarú.	See 90.	
93.	Cumaru-rana.	T. F., R. Br. See 90.	
94.	Cumati.	T. F., R. Neg.	
95.	Cupiuba.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Its bark is used for dyeing and staining calabashes.
96.	Cupiuba.	T. F., R. Neg. See 95.	Hard wood, used in C. and N. C.
97.	Cupaiuba.	T. F., R. Br. See 95.	
98.	Cupainuba.	T. F., R. Am. See 95.	
99.	Cuiadá-iuá.	T. F., R. Neg.	C. C.; its fruits eatable.
100.	Curucuru-aque.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	C. C.
101.	Cutitiribá.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 22 m.	Its fruit eatable.
102.	Darae.	T. F. and land margins R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	Not used.
103.	Danicú.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 28 m.	Wood used for handles of hardware and other agricultural implements.
104.	Danicú.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used in filling up native mud-walls.
105.	Danicu-rana.	R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Eatable fruits.
106.	Dividivi.	T. F., R. Sol. 15 m.	Used for beams and planks; fruit contains a n astringent substance.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
107.	Daracary.	T. F., R. Neg.	Very durable, lasting over 20 years; not attacked by insects; is used for rails (sticks) or enclosing of clay or mud-walls.
108.	Dyma	T. F., R. Neg.	Abundant; wood preparable for bows and arrows.
109.	Dyma.	R. Neg.	See above; grows in marshy woodlands.
117.	Envira de anta.	T. F., R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Abundant; good for bows, or light framework; the inner bark furnishes a resistant fibre, although little used.
118.	Envira de casca grossa.	T. F., R. Am.	Used for planks, also ceilings; an excellent firewood.
119.	Envira preta.	T. F., R. B.	Abundant; of resistant force; the wood serviceable in framework; twigs of young plants serve for fishing poles; it also has a fibre of resistant quality.
120.	Envira preta.	R. Am. See 119 (above).	
122.	Envira pixuna.	R. Neg., L.L. See 119.	
123.	Envira.	T. F. See 119.	
124.	Envira-surucucú.	T. F., R. Am. See 119.	
125.	Envira-surucucú.	R. Neg. See 119.	
126.	Envira-taia, or Queimoza (<i>Curataria ardens</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. See 119 as to use.	Its inner bark possesses a fibre of inferior quality, and in little use because of not being properly cleansed; produces a sort of nettle-rash on the skin.
127.	Envira-assú.	T. F., R. Neg.	Of expansive growth; Indians use its thick and fibrous bark for walls in their houses; it is also with this the Bauinas Indians fortify the front of their habitations.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
128.	Envira do igapo.	L. L., R. Neg.	Abundant; wood little used; inner bark holds the best known fibre for cords; fruit eatable.
129.	Erary-rana.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Good wood, but it is rarely sawn into lumber.
130.	Fava-brava.	R. B. and L. L.	Wood not used; bark serves for the cure of rashes.
131.	Fava.	T. F., R. Purus.	Used for cabinet-work.
132.	Frei Jorge de casca grossa.	L. L., banks and forest islands, R. Br. 15 to 20 m.	Abundant; is scattered about; all works of C. C.
133.	Genipapo (<i>Genipa americana</i>).	R. B. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Quite common; used for boards and joiner's work; fruit is eatable and gives an arioxcedal tint that in time turns black.
134.	Genipapo-rana.	L. L. Neg.	Used for box, or band part of drums.
135.	Guarana-rana.	L. L. R. Neg. 8 to 10 m.	Used for cabinet-making.
136.	Guariuba (<i>Gele- pea</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Lasts only from 4 to 5 years; used for the sideboards of canoes and for planks; the juice of the bark, well boiled down, is used as a remedy for fever and ague.
137.	Guariuba-amarilla.	T. F. of all parts Am. valley. 20 to 25 m.	Abundant; wood used for keel and side-boards for canoes; by incision a milk is obtained from its bark which are useful for plasters.
138.	Guariuba.	R. Purus.	See above.
139.	Guayaba-rana.	L. L. 5 to 6 m.	Abundant; wood very stiff; small branches are used, when more appropriate wood cannot be procured, for arrows; fruit very acid; it is used to stop dysentery.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
140.	Guaxinduba.	Meadow lands. 15 to 16 m.	Used for making wooden bowls and platters; from the bark exudes a milk, used in expelling worms, especially, it is said, the tape-worm; the beaten bark gives a kind of cloth used by some Bolivian tribes as a dress material.
141.	Iacataca.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; wood not used; from the bark exudes a milk used for plasters; fruit eatable. Wood not used.
142.	Iakixy.	L. L.	Abundant; wood not used, but fruit eatable. Wood not used.
143.	Ingá-cuçuhy.	T. F.	Wood not used.
144.	Ingá-metyridá	T. F.	Wood not used; fruit eatable.
145.	Ingá-rama.	T. F., R. Br.	Abundant; wood used C. C.
146.	Iapacany.	T. F. 15 to 16 m.	Used for planks; a thick spume, or foam, flows like water from the green bark, excellent in freeing the scalp from dandruff. Used for lumber.
147.	Iauara (Dog's Ear).	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Used for framework; from its trunk exudes a resin good for headache.
148.	Iauara-icayca.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used in walls of mud or clay; its bark serves to cure wounds produced by the stings of the ray-fish; from this it derives its name, meaning, "ray-fish remedy."
149.	Iauyra-puçanga.	T. F., R. Neg.	Wood used for cabinet-making and inclosing clay walls.
150.	Ipadú-rana.	L. L. R. Neg. 7 to 8 m.	In its branches is generally found a bee's nest, hence its name.
151.	Irucú-myra.	High meadow lands, R. br. 10 to 12 m.	

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
152.	Itauba-amarella (<i>Acro diclidium</i> .)	T. F., R. Neg. 12 to 15 m.—sometimes 1½ m. in diameter.	Abundant; its wood is used for C. & N. C.; lasts in these constructions for over twenty years.
153.	Itauba-amarella.	R. Br. See 151.	
154.	Itauba-amarella.	R. Sol. See 151.	
155.	Itauba-abacate.	R. Am. See 151.	
156.	Itauba-bayna.	See 151.	Is inferior in quality, but still preferred in beams, shelves, etc.
157.	Itauba péssima	R. Neg. See above.	Lasts from 5 to 6 years. Rivals in point of duration the Itauba-amarella.
158.	Itauba-preta (<i>Are-</i> <i>odafne</i>)	R. Neg. See above.	Of all the <i>Itauba</i> family it is the most durable, above all in water or in contact with water; canoes made of this wood last longer than when made of any other; very heavy and compact; when overflowed, however, it will rapidly submerge.
159.	Itauba-preta.	R. Am. See 157.	
160.	Itauba-rana.	L.L. and M L., R. N.	Abundant; C. C. N.; has not the duration of other Itaubas.
161.	Itauba-rana.	R. Am. See 159.	
162.	Itauba-rana.	T. F., R. Br. See 159.	
163.	Itauba-xirica.	T. F., R. Am.	Used in planks, beams, shelves; of long duration in dry sections; canoes made of this material last from 8 to 10 years.
164.	Jaakaná.	T. F., R. Neg.	Abundant; used for props in C. C.; its duration is over 20 years. Used for enclosing mud walls; fruit eatable.
165.	Jacaré-coanho.	T. F. 8 to 10 m.	
166.	Jacarándá.	T. F. 10 to 12 m.	Grows throughout the State of Amazon; employed in joiner's work.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
167.	Jacaré-uba (<i>Calophyllum brasiliensis</i>).	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; its wood is considered as one of the best, and used in works of whatever service; the incised bark yields a green resin.
168.	Jacaré-uba.	R. Neg. See above.	
169.	Jacaré-uba.	R. Br. See above.	
170.	Jacaré-uba preta.	T. F., R. Am.	Applied as above.
171.	Jacataque.	T. F., R. Neg. 5 to 6 m.	Not used.
172.	Jaquixy-assú.	Mead. Lands, R. Neg.	Wood not used.
173.	Japotym.	T. F., R. Br. 15 to 16 m.	Used for braces and ceilings.
174.	Japoty.	L. L., R. Neg.	Used in light work, like wooden spoons, benches, etc.
175.	Japeira-rana.	R. B. and L. L., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	Abundant; not in use.
176.	Jaraná.	T. F., R. Am. 14 to 15 m.	Used for boards, sidings, keels of canoes.
177.	Jaraná.	Low Mead. Lands and L. L., R. Br.	Wood used for fences.
178.	Jaraná-vermelha.	T. F., R. Am. 14 to 15 m.	Serves for boards, canoes, etc.
179.	Jatuá.	River coasts, L. L. R. Neg. 5 to 6 m.	Used for the mizzen and other masts; bark used as an emetic.
180.	Jatuá.	T. F., R. Neg.	Wood much used for arrows, framework, etc., and for the staff of harpoons.
181.	Jatuá-de-terra-preta.	T. F., R. Neg.	Wood not used.
182.	Jatuá branco.	T. F., R. Am. 7 to 8 m.	Wood not used; the bark is applied as an emetic.
183.	Jauary.	R. Am. (margin). 8 to 10 m.	A thorny palm; excepting wood of trunk is little used; the leaf stem is used for making rough baskets, and some of the indigenous tribes, of Japura and Jauapery, extract from the new leaves a fiber, similar to that of the Merity palm, from which they make hammocks.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
184.	Jauty-myrá.	T. F., R. Neg. or wood-ed lands. 10 to 12 m.	Common; wood not used; bark boiled a cure for dysentery; also serves as an emetic.
185.	Jauty-py.	T. F., R. Neg. 8 to 10 m.	Very abundant; the heart, or the hardest part of the tree, when the wood is thick, answers in joiner's work.
186.	Jebarú.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; lasts over 20 years; used in C. works.
187.	Jutahy (<i>Hymenaea courbaril</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 16 m.	Abundant; used for interior of house-building; is not attacked by insects; exudes a resin known by the name of "jutahycica," which serves to glaze earthenware; to it are also attributed medicinal virtues.
188.	Jutahy do campo.	Woods and fields of R. Am. 17 to 18 m.	Used for timber, beams, sawmills, etc.; the Indians, from its bark, make pirogues, and from it also exudes a resin having the virtues of preceding.
189.	Jutahy poró-róca.	T. F., R. Neg. 15. to 16 m.	Is not attacked by insects; serves for boards, rails, etc.
190.	Jutahy poró-róca.	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	A fine wood for joiner's work and makes excellent canes.
191.	Jutahy-rana.	L. L. R. Neg. 14 to 15 m.	Used for timber, sidings and keels of canoes; lasts from 10 to 12 years.
192.	Jutahy-rana.	R. Br. See 190.	
193.	Jurupary-macaca-patrona.	T. F., R. Neg. 14 to 15 m.	Wood light and white; only used for articles of light manufacture, such as wooden spoons, etc.; from its bark is extracted a milk; its fruit is a berry quite eatable.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
194.	Juruperéua.	T. F. of R. Neg. 7 to 8 m.	Wood not used; bark medicinal and used especially for cure of ulcers in the mouth.
195.	Juyhiss-eyua.	H. meadows of channel banks, R. Neg.	Wood used for a sort of grater with stone teeth, with which, in the interior of the State, mandioca is prepared; from the bark exudes an elastic resin which, however, is not used.
196.	Lacre (<i>Viscinia lascefera</i>).	Wooded lands, R. Neg.	Common; not very high; good for timber; has a resin, little used except with another, called "anany," to make pitch, generally used in interiors.
197.	Lacre-amarello.	Meadow lands and channel coasts, R. Neg. See 195.	
198.	Lacre-vermelho (<i>Viscinia guyanensis</i>).	Wooded lands of T. F., R. Neg. See above.	
199.	Laranja-rana.	T. F.	Wood not used; after cut is white, then turns black; its leaves are used for dyeing purposes.
200.	Linão-rana.	T. F. 4 to 5 m.	Used for rails and joiner's work.
201.	Louro-alitu, <i>Nectandra</i> .	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	C. N. C.; power of resistance equal to that of <i>Itauba-amarella</i> .
202.	Louro-amarello.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used in cabinet-work, keels and sidings of canoes; lasts 6 to 7 years.
203.	Louro-amarello.	R. Am. See above.	
204.	Louro-branco.	T. F., R. Am. See above.	Great dimensions.
205.	Louro-branco.	T. F., R. Am.	Same height as 203, but wood of superior quality.
206.	Louro-branco.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	A light wood used for cabinet-making.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
207.	Louro-abacate.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 22 m.; over 2 in diameter.	Used for shelves and cabinet-making; for canoes lasts 4 years; abundant in all the State on the Purus river.
208.	Louro-catingá.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	Used for boards and cabinet-making.
209.	Louro cumarú.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 14 m., and over 1 in diameter.	Serves for boards and board sidings of canoes; it takes its name from the strong odor, which resembles that of the Cumarú.
210.	Louro-chumbo.	L. L. R. Neg. 12 to 14 m.	Used for boards.
211.	Louro-chumbo.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 14 m.	Used for floors, rails, beams, etc.; grows where clayey soil predominates.
212.	Louro-membéca.	T. F. and R. B., R. N.	Used for cabinet-making, shelves, etc.; also for rails, although the part driven underground only lasts from 7 to 8 years.
213.	Louro-preto.	T. F., R. Neg. 12 to 14 m.; sometimes over 1½ m. in diameter.	Used for cabinet-making and for canoes; lasts from 4 to 5 years.
214.	Louro-preto upixima.	L. L., R. Am. 12 to 14 m., and is occasionally over 1 m. in diameter.	Used for timber.
215.	Louro-preto.	T. F., R. Am. See above.	
216.	Louro-rana.	T. F., R. Neg. See above.	Properties of other members of the <i>Louro</i> family.
217.	Louro-rosa.	T. F., R. Am. See above.	Duration like best varieties.
218.	Mabá.	Forests of T. F., R. Br. 15 to 16 m.	
219.	Macaca-ricuia.	L. L., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	Abundant; used for interior work.
220.	Macaca-ricuia.	T. F., R. Br.	More flourishing than above, and possesses similar qualities.
221.	Macaca-uba.	Meadow lands, R. Am. 20 to 25 m.	C. work and joiner's work; very abundant.

No.	Name.	Height and Country.	Use and Notes.
222.	Macoly.	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 25 m.	Abundant; not used.
223.	Macucú (<i>Flex macucua</i>).	L. L., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	Not in use; from its bark a dye is extracted used in dyeing fishing lines.
224.	Macucú.	L. L., R. B., R. Am. 15 to 20 m.	Used in framework or (balance) beams; when used green it quickly decays, but if cured lasts a long time. Similar to above.
225.	Macucú da matta.	T. F., R. Am. 7 to 8 m.	
226.	Macucú myry or miry.	High meadow lands and coast lands R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Not in use; in some parts, calabashes are tinged with a dye extracted from its bark.
227.	Macucú paxiuba.		
228.	Macucú-rana.	L. L., Am. and R. Br. 10 to 15 m.	Not in use; from bark and fruit are extracted a dye used in coloring calabashes.
229.	Macucú-xyrica.	See above.	Bark used for coloring fishing lines.
230.	Malalá.	L. L., R. Neg. 20 to 22 m.; greatest diameter, 5 m.	Serves for interior work, bows, arrows, etc.; not attacked by insects.
231.	Mamao-rana. (<i>Cariocar</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 16 to 18 m.	Used for inclosing mud or clay walls.
232.	Mangue (<i>Avicemior</i>).	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Not in use.
233.	Marupá (<i>Sinamiba officinalis</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 16 to 18 m., and over 1 m. in diameter.	Abundant; used for shelves, benches and trunks, etc.
234.	Marupá grande.	T. F., R. Am. See above.	Decoction of bark good for anaemia, and baths of same for inflammation of the liver, and a disease peculiar to the country, called "beriberi"—a sort of slow paralysis.
235.	Mary-Mary.	L. L., R. Neg.	Of flourishing growth; it bears a long, flat pod, containing a fruit, which crushed to a pulp gives out a peculiar, delicious perfume.

No.	Name,	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
236.	Massaranduba.	L. L., R. Br. 20 to 25 m.; 1 m. in diameter.	C. C.; plank roads and walks made from its lumber; non-resistant to time and humid soil; it furnishes a milk often confounded with gutta percha; common in all Amazonia.
237.	Massaranduba.	T. F., R. Am.	Its new milk is used for fractions, and some drink it as milk with coffee; its fruit is eatable and nutritive.
238.	Massaranduba-vermelha.	T. F., R. Am. See above.	
239.	Massaranduba.	T. F., R. Neg. See above.	
240.	Massaranduba.	R. Purus. See above.	Abundant.
241.	Matá-Matá (<i>Lyctis sp.</i>).	L. L., H. L., R. Neg.	Abundant; the wood is strong and resistant; used for rails and wall enclosing, i. e., of mud and clay walls.
242.	Matá-matá (<i>Lyctis uvacea</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 20 to 25 m.	Abundant; it grows throughout the State; a good wood and used for framework and filling in of mud walls; from its bark is derived an oakum, excellent for calking in canoes. Used for light wood, for making spoons, etc.
243.	Molongo.	L. L. and those inundated, R. Br. 5 to 6 m.	
244.	Molongo.	R. Br. See above.	
245.	Molongo-duro.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used for shelves and light work.
246.	Molongo-pixuna.	Channel banks, R. Neg.	Used for buoys and flask-corks.
247.	Morrão.	T. F., 10 to 12 m.	Found throughout the State; used for shingles; split it serves for torches, igniting and conserving the flame.
248.	Mucajá.	T. F., R. Am. 7 to 8 m.	Not used; fruit edible.
249.	Muratú.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not used; the fruit, which gives the name, "head of black man," infused is used in stomach complaints.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
250.	Murotoló.	R. Am. 15 to 16 m.	Not used.
251.	Muruxy (<i>Byrsonima sp.</i>)	Woodlands and high meadows, R. Neg.	Not used; bark gives a dark Havana color; abundant.
252.	Muruxy-assú.	L. L., R. Am. 15 to 16 m.	Good firewood, and is used in manufacturing boards.
253.	Muruxy do campo.	T. F. See above.	
254.	Murta (<i>Enguia luxida</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Serves for joiner's work.
255.	Murta grande.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	Abundant; is used for making bows and arrows.
256.	Murta.	T. F., R. Neg.	Cabinet-making and filling up of walls; its wood, when Inajá nuts cannot be procured, is used for smoking rubber.
257.	Murta.	L. L., R. Neg. 7 to 8 m.	Wood used for framework, leaves and bark to dye cloth; the fruit is eatable, like all the varieties of this fruit that are mentioned above.
258.	Murucutu.	Wooded lands of T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; wood not in use.
259.	Múriúrimuí.	T. F., R. Am. 5 to 6 m.	A small palm; its fruit serves as a food for cattle; the stems of its new leaves serve for braiding hats and making baskets.
260.	Mututy.	L. L. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; its wood used for ovens, tables and furniture.
261.	Muhuba-branca.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Used for boards; from its bark is extracted a reddish tint used in tinging fishing lines; mixed with clay it turns black; the same bark also serves in calking canoes, which proves very durable.
262.	Mycura-arapiá.	L. L., R. B. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not used.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
263.	Mutamba.	L. L., R. B.	From its wood is prepared a syrup used in catarrhs; from its bark is decocted a tea possessing diuretic qualities; its triturated leaves are used in freeing the scalp of dandruff.
264.	Myracehen.	Wooded lands of T. F., R. Neg.	Wood used in cabinet-making.
265.	Myracuruça.	L. L., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	Abundant; used for joiner's work and cabinet-making.
266.	Myrantá,	T. F.	Abundant; used for rails when long duration is not required.
267.	Myra-pinima (<i>Brosimum aubletii</i>).	Ridges of R. Br., especially Guano-guano; rare in rest of Amazonia.	Wood used for canes and first-class joiner's work.
268.	Myra-piranga.	R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	One of the best woods as regards its duration in water.
269.	Myra-piranga.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	It is over a meter in circumference, one of this size giving from 20 to 30 per cent of red hardwood; has the resistance of varieties above mentioned.
270.	Myra-piranga.	L. L., R. Neg.	The hard part is much less than the red kind mentioned above; it is a splendid wood for joiner's work; very resistant.
271.	Myra-piranga.	R. Purus. See above.	Not abundant.
272.	Myra-puama.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not used; it is medicinal.
273.	Myra-tauá.	T. F. and ridges R. Br. 20 to 25 m. and 2 m. in diameter.	Used for building canoes; the most resistant wood found in the State.
274.	Myra-tauá.	R. Am. See above.	
275.	Myra-tauá.	R. Neg. See above.	
276.	Myra-tinga.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 22 m.	C. C.; good firewood; milk medicinal and is used in plasters.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Name.
277.	Myra-tinga.	T. F., R. Am. 15 to 16 m., and nearly 1 m. in diameter.	Milk same application as above; wood excellent for masts.
278.	Myra-tinga.	L. L., R. Neg.	Abundant; of the same flourishing growth as varieties above mentioned; milk used; the wood not in use.
279.	Myrá-uba.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Cabinet-making.
280.	Myrá-yua.	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 25 m.	Abundant; is used for balance shelves, balance beams, etc.; the old inhabitants used its wood for canes, tomahawks, etc.; it can also be used in dyeing, as it gives a beautiful purple, the same color as its pith.
281.	Myrá-yua.	Rio Negro. See above.	
282.	Namuy.	L. L. and islands, R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Abundant; is used for shelves, cabinet-making; also for the keels and side-boarding of canoes; from its wood is extracted a medicinal oil, but little known.
283.	Oconory.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 16 m.	Very abundant, forming forests of itself, principally at heads of channels (igarapés); serves for side-boarding of canoes and for boards; the fruit is poisonous, but becomes eatable after being boiled; from this fruit is extracted a fine oil.
284.	Ocoany-rana.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used for cabinet-making.
285.	Ocicima.	T. F.	Wood not in use; fruit eatable.
286.	Pajurá.	T. F., R. Am. 12 to 15 m.	Used for cabinet-making.
287.	Pajuray.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Shelves and cabinet-making are its principal uses.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
288.	Pajurá-rana.	T. F., R. Br.	Wood not in use; fruit yields a black dye used in tinging cloth.
289.	Paú-santo (<i>Cun-dura guaiaco</i>).	L. L. 10 to 16 m.	Used for shelves, keels, boards and side-boarding of canoes; lasts as long as yellow Itauba.
290.	Páo de tinta.	Wooded lands, R. Neg. 10 to 12 m., and nearly 1 m. in diameter.	Its wood not used.
291.	Páo d'arco (<i>Te-coma lenroxylum</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 12 to 16 m.	Its wood is used for bows, harpoons, etc.; when this wood is not fully matured it is used for carriage-wheels; it grows rapidly and can be increased by planting its shoots.
292.	Páo d'arco.	R. Neg. See above.	Height and diameter same as above, also attributes; the flower of that species, however, is yellow, while of this it is rose-color.
293.	Paú d'arco preto.	T. F., R. Am.	Used for beams, rails, etc.; its duration rivals that of the hardest woods; its hardness is extreme; after it is dry it is difficult of use.
294.	Páo-ferro (<i>Apu-leia ferrea repst</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Wood used in joiner's work; from its bark, steeped, is made a tea useful in coughs.
295.	Páo-marfim.	Wooded islands, R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Used for joiner's work, boards, bows and arrows, etc.
296.	Páu-mulato (<i>Reu-taptera sp.</i>)	Meadow lands, R. Am. 16 to 20.	Very durable; C. C. and N. C.; used also in joiner's work.
297.	Páo-rainha (<i>Centrolabium</i>).	Wooded islands, R. Br. 20 to 25 m.	In the neighborhood of the Japurá Falls it is very abundant; it is used for keels and side-boarding of canoes; also for shelves, doors, tables, etc.
298.	Páo-rosa (<i>Nectandra sp.</i>)	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
299.	Páo-rosa.	R. Am. See above.	
300.	Paú-roxo (<i>Pet-togyne guarabú</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 25 m.	Very abundant, especially on the river banks; wood used for boards for floors; a beautiful purple coloring is extracted, which fades, however, when exposed to the light.
301.	Paú-roxo.	R. Br. See above.	
302.	Paú para tudo.	T. F. and high meadow lands, R. Am. 5 to 6 m.	Wood not used; roots used in some stomach complaints and fevers.
303.	Para-pará.	Woody lands, R. N.	Very common but not in use; the bark steeped is used for chicken-pox.
304.	Parauacaxy.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not in use; the bean is used by the Indians as a remedy for snake-bites; the same dried and reduced to powder, lasts a long time, and is a cure for wounds; this bark infusion, when fresh, is used as an emetic.
305.	Parauacaxy.	R. Br. See above.	
306.	Paracuhuba.	Meadows, R. Am. 10 to 15 m.	Bows and arrows for catching fish; excellent wood for steamer machinery.
307.	Parica - mimoza (<i>M. axacindes</i> ?).	On border-lands, forming islands, and is more or less common in T. F., R. Br. 20 to 25 m.	Wood not used; bark medicinal; fruit used in a sort of stew by many of the indigenous tribes.
308.	Paricá da casca fina.	R. Neg. See above.	In some regions, more common than above.
309.	Paricá-rana.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; is used in joiner's work and cabinet-making.
310.	Paricá-rana.	L.L., R. Neg. 15 to 18 m.	Cabinet-making.
311.	Paricá-rana.	T. F., R. Am. See above.	
312.	Paricá-rana.	Country lands, R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	Has the same qualities as species above; the bark is used medicinally to cure wounds.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
313.	Pepino.	T. F., R. Neg. 6 to 7 m.	Wood used for framework; from the bark is extracted a milk, used for plasters, and that possesses some electricity.
314.	Perequito sumahuma.	T. F., R. Neg.	Wood not used; the inner bark has a textile fabric.
315.	Perequito castanho.	Meadows and islands of R. Neg.	Wood not used; the fruit is an eatable almond, similar in quality to the chestnut, and could form a branch of exportations like that.
316.	Perna de garça.	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Used for framework.
317.	Piquiá.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 15 m., and over 1 m. in diameter.	Used for joiner's work, keels of canoes, etc.
318.	Piquia-assú.	R. Neg. See 316.	
319.	Piquia-rana (<i>Caryocar sp.</i>)	Mouths of channels in the interior, R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Abundant.
320.	Piquia-rana.	Channels, R. Neg.	Abundant.
321.	Precioza safué (<i>Pretiosa sp.</i>)	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	The bark and wood have a strong, cinnamon-like smell; it is used for rails, framework, axe-handles and joiner's work.
322.	Precioza.	R. Neg. See above.	
323.	Punucú.	T. F., R. Am. 15 to 20 m.	Used for beams, rails; fruit eatable.
324.	Pupunha-rana.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Used for cabinet-making.
325.	Puruv.	T. F., R. Am.	Used as above.
326.	Pury.	T. F.	Used as 323.
327.	Puxury-rana.	T. F., R. Am.	Bows, arrows, rails.
328.	Pyratinbó.	Mouths and banks of rivers.	Wood not used; decoction of bark serves for wounds.
329.	Pyramyri-caipé.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not used.
330.	Piranha-uba.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Duration long under earth or water; is used for rails, etc.
331.	Piranha-uba.	R. Am. See above.	

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes,
332.	Piranha-uba.	R. Br. See above.	Very abundant.
333.	Piranha-uba.	R. Purus. See above.	Grows straight and tall, reaching 10 to 12 m. before shooting out branches.
334.	Rabo-de-tatú.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	
335.	Ripa.	L. L., R. Neg.	Used for railings and frames of walls, etc.
336.	Ripa.	T. F.	Used for framework, garden sticks, etc.
337.	Ripa mycura.	T. F., R. Neg.	Serves as above.
338.	Ripeira.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 25 m.	Serves as 335.
339.	Sabonete (<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Used in joiner's work; fruit is used as soap in washing clothes.
340.	Sabonete.	Banks of rivers, R. Neg.	Fruit used as soap.
341.	Sabáo-rana.	Banks of R., R. Neg.	Pulp, or heart, used for canes, axe-handles, etc.
342.	Sassafraz (<i>Acotea</i> Low meadow lands, <i>R. cymbarium</i> Humb.)	Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; is predominant among the species which form forests; used for boards, keels and side-boardings of canoes; from the same tree a medicinal oil is extracted.
343.	Samahuma (<i>Triodendron samahuma mua.</i>)	T. F., not far from the channel and R. banks, R. Neg.	It is the tallest and the most flourishing tree of the Amazon forests, attaining over 40 m. in height, with a diameter difficult to be calculated in consequence of the numerous and hard roots that in the form of a star proceed from the base of its trunk; wood not in use; when young, this tree has thorns, that disappear when the tree attains its full growth; these thorns, among some tribes, viz., the Crichanas, are

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
343.	Samahuma.		used as ornaments; the Indians of the upper Purus weave and make mats of the fibre; common in all the Amazon.
344.	Sanafaro.	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 30. m.	Little used because so easily attacked by the white ants, which deposit in it their larvæ.
345.	Sapucaia castanha (<i>Lecythis pisonis</i>).	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 30. m.; over 1 m. in diameter.	Abundant; used for boards, rails, etc.; the inner bark serves to calk canoes.
346.	Sapupyra.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 8 m.	Is little used because of its hardness; used in C. C., as it is not attacked by insects, nor does it decay when underground.
347.	Sapupyra branca.	T. F., R. Neg. 18 to 20 m.	Used in canoes, etc.
348.	Sicantá.	L. L., R. Neg.	Wood not used; from its trunk is extracted a good and aromatic resin.
349.	Sicantá.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used in cabinet-making; from this tree exudes a resin used as a charm to captivate women.
350.	Sicantá-rana.	T. F., R. Br.	Wood not used; a resin exudes from this tree, which mixed with the "anany" serves as a sort of pitch used in calking canoes.
351.	Seringabarriguda- <i>Syphonia</i> .	L. L. and marshy lands R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	From the bark, by incision, exudes the <i>goma elástica</i> , or rubber milk; wood is used in doing light work.
352.	Seringa baniguda.	R. Br.	Same as above.
353.	Seringa da casca.		Same as above, but a quality little in use, on account of the scarcity of its milk.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
354.	Sucuhuba.	Country lands, R. Br. 7 to 8 m.	The bark, steeped, is used as a tea to cure gonorrhœa, ague, fevers and phthisis; the wood is not used.
355.	Sucuhuba.	T. F., R. Am. 5 to 6 m.	Used in oars, etc.
356.	Sucuhuba.	T. F., R. Neg.	The milk, a liquid resin which exudes from its bark upon incision, is used in plasters, in bronchitis, etc.
357.	Sucuhubay.	Along channels.	Qualities as above.
358.	Sucuruba.	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Wood is not used; it gives a resin called "black pitch," used in calking canoes.
359.	Supiá.	L. L., R. Neg., principally marshy lands.	Wood not used.
360.	Tamaquaré.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 30 m.	Wood not used; from its bark is extracted an oil much esteemed on account of its therapeutical qualities.
361.	Tamaquaré.	Mouths of channels, R. Neg.	Wood not used; oil more esteemed than that above mentioned.
362.	Tamaquaré (<i>Caripa palentris</i>).	L. L., R. Neg. 7 to 8 m.	Years of duration; is used in inclosing walls, for rails, etc.; gives an oil like the above.
363.	Tamaquaré (<i>Caripa sylvatica</i>).	T. F., R. Am.	Wood not used; oil serves as above.
364.	Tamanqueira (<i>Cabeibia leucante</i>).	T. F., R. Neg.	Wood used for timber and light work; the leaf is used in baths for fevers.
365.	Tamanqueira preta.	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Abundant; milk used to cure wounds.
366.	Tamanqueira de espinho.	Low and marshy lands, R. Purus. 20 to 30 m.; 8 m. in diameter.	Abundant; used in all constructions.
367.	Tamatia-rana.	L. L., R. Neg. 5 to 6 m.	Wood not used.
368.	Tambaqui.	T. F.	Flourishing and very abundant; is used for sticks, etc.; very resistant.
369.	Tambaqui-kinha.	R. B., R. Neg. 10 to 15 m.	Boarding, and joiner's work.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
370.	Tamborayua.	R. B., R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not used; the leaf and bark used by the Indians in fishing; that is, the stream is beaten with a preparation of the bark and leaves, that serves to <i>inebriate</i> the fish, which then come to the surface and are easily taken. Used in C. C.
371.	Tanimbucayua.	T. F. and woods that border the plains, R. Br. 20 to 22 m.	
372.	Taninbuca.	L. L., R. Br. 10 to 15 m.	Used in cabinet-making and enclosing mud or clay walls.
373.	Taperibá.	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 25 m.	Common in all the Amazon region; wood little used; serves for boards and light work; its fruit is eatable and serves for a delicious refreshment; this tree has the property that when it falls other roots and branches start from it, which, undisturbed, attain a great development; the native Indians relate that when the "jaboty," or great turtle finds himself prisoner beneath a fallen tree, he turns his head to examine it, and then patiently says: "Very well, tree, you have but to decay and disappear; then I shall be free"—but if the tree is a <i>Taperibá</i> , the outlook is gloomy; he has no hope of release.
374.	Tapuruyuá.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 15 m.	Wood not used; from the bark is extracted much milk.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
375.	Tapyrauaicuia.	Wooded lands, T. F., R. Neg. 6 to 8 m.	Used for framework and inclosing of mud or clay walls; bark and wood furnishes dye.
376.	Taquary.	L. L., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Furnishes boards, rails, etc., and the new branches for flutes.
377.	Taquary.	R. Neg. See above.	Serves as 376.
378.	Taquary.	T. F., R. Neg.	Used in joiner's work.
379.	Taraia-embira.	L. L., R. Neg.	Wood not used, and bath of the water of the boiled leaves is used for the cure of hydrocephalus (dropsy.)
380.	Taruman.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Wood not in use.
381.	Taruman.	L. L. of T. F., R. Neg.	C. C.
382.	Taruman.	T. F., R. Neg.	See above.
383.	Taruman.	T. F., R. Am.	Good firewood.
384.	Tataputaua.	L. L., R. Br. 15 to 20 m.	Used for timber; in this wood a certain ant makes its home, whence a kind of tinder is obtained.
385.	Tataputaua.	T. F., R. Br. 15 to 20 m.	
386.	Tataputaua.	R. Neg. See above.	
387.	Tatáputaua.	L. L., R. Neg.	See above.
388.	Tatápuinha.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 15 m.	Wood not in use.
389.	Tatápuinha.	L. L., R. Neg.	
390.	Tata-piririca.	L. L., and wooded lands of T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Wood not used; abundant.
391.	Tauary.	R. B., R. Neg.	Wood not used; the inner bark serves as a sort of paper in the making of native cigarettes.
392.	Tauary.	T. F., R. Am. 15 to 20 m.	Wood used for timber; inner bark used as a sort of paper in making cigarettes.
393.	Tauary.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 25 m.	Wood serviceable for fences, and inner bark for native cigarettes.
394.	Tauary-rana.	T. F. of Amazonian countries and R. Br.	Wood not used; the inner bark, although of inferior quality, is used as above.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
395.	Taxy triplaria.	T. F., R. Am. 8 to 10 m.	Used for framework, bows and arrows.
396.	Taxy.	T. F., R. Neg.	Wood not used.
397.	Taxy.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Used but it is rarely found in good state.
398.	Taxy-grande.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 25 m.	Used for timber.
399.	Taxy-branco.	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 14 m.	Used for cabinet-making.
400.	Taxy-preto.	R. Am.	See above.
401.	Taxy-preto.	R. banks and mouths of channels, R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Used for timber.
402.	Tento.	T. F., R. Neg. 5 to 20 m.	Used for timber, doors, windows, etc.
403.	Tento-rana.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 15 m.	Abundant; see above.
404.	Tepoxy-yua.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Not used.
405.	Tocandyra-yua.	T. F., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Cabinet-making; bark medicinal.
406.	Tucana-pataua.	L. L., R. Neg. 15 to 20 m.	Abundant; used for boards and inclosing mud or clay walls.
407.	Tucana-uirary.	T. F. and wooded plains R. Br. 10 to 12 m.	Wood not used.
408.	Tucuribá.	T. F., R. Am. 5 to 6 m.	Joiner's work.
409.	Tury.	T. F. 8 to 10 m.	Abundant; good for sticks and grading of native walls; useful in torches, as even the green wood conserves the flame.
410.	Uáca-xama.	T. F., R. Neg. 20 to 25 m.	Abundant; wood used in cabinet-making and for timber.
411.	Uacú.	T. F. and the heads of channels. 15 to 20 m.	Used for rails and for walls of clay or mud, previously mentioned; fruit oily; edible when cooked.
412.	Uanty-myrá.	R. Am. 10 to 12 m.	Used for shelves; fruit grated and mixed with water, used for stomach troubles.
413.	Uajará-branca.	T. F., R. Am. 15 to 16 m.	Used for light work.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
414.	Uaruá-maia.	L. L., R. Neg. 8 to 10 m.	Wood not used; fruit eatable.
415.	Uaruá-yua.	L. L., R. Neg. 8 to 15 m.	Not used.
416.	Uauá-assú.	R. Am. 10 to 12 m.; 20 m. in diameter.	The dry palm-leaves are used for thatching houses, and the young leaves of this palm are eatable; this tree gives a fruit which makes a sort of flour.
417.	Uaycima.	R. Am. 6 to 8 m.	Grows rapidly; wood very light; used for rafts; the bark yields a textile fibre, very resistant.
418.	Uaimy-retiman.	T. F., R. Neg. 5 to 8 m.	Not flourishing; used for rails, framework, etc.; long duration.
419.	Uainy-canera.	R. Am. See above.	
420.	Ucuhuba (<i>Myriostica sebifera</i>).	T. F., R. Am. 10 to 15 m.	Used for oars and in joiner's work; milk is used to heal wounds.
421.	Ucuhuba.	Meadow lands, R. Neg.	See above.
422.	Ucuúba.	T. F., R. Br.	See above.
423.	Ucuúba.	T. F., R. Neg.	Abundant in high and dry lands.
424.	Uéué.	T. F., R. Br. 8 to 10 m.	Wood not used; fruit eatable.
425.	Uixy-curúa.	T. F., R. Br. 20 to 25 m.	Wood not used; fruit eatable after cooking.
426.	Uixy-curúa.	T. F., R. Am. 15 to 18 m.	Wood used for cabinet-making; a clear oil is extracted from the fruit, the latter being eatable.
427.	Umiry.	Br. Am. 10 to 12 m.	In dry places; is good for timber; from the bark is extracted a tea good for lung diseases.
428.	Umiry.	T. F., R. Neg. 8 to 10 m.	Grows best in sandy places; is a crooked tree, but otherwise is equal to preceding.
429.	Uruá-pecó.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Wood used for cabinet-making.
430.	Uariua-ruaia.	L. L., central channels, R. Neg. 10 to 15 m.	Used for canoes.

No.	Name.	Country and Height.	Use and Notes.
431.	Urucú-rana.	T. F., R. Br. 10 to 15 m.	It is used for cabinet-making.
432.	Urucú-rana.	R. Am. See above.	
433.	Urucú-rana.	L. L., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Joiner's work; from bark and leaf clothes are dyed.
434.	Uajaray.	T. F., R. Br. 15 to 20 m.	Common in Amazon region; wood not used; fruit eatable.
435.	Xybuy-yua.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Abundant; is used for cabinet-making.
436.	Xibuy.	L. L., R. Br.	See above.
437.	Xyxy.	T. F., R. Neg.	Very common; not in use; from the bark exudes a resin which serves to close wounds; mixed with paint, it is used to tinge pots and pans—that is, kitchen utensils.
438.	Xyxy-tem.	R. Br.	See above; used as a tea it is a preventive of diarrhoea.
439.	Yua-pixuna.	T. F. and plains, R. Neg. 20 to 30 m., and over 1 m. in diameter.	Used in cabinet-making; fruit eatable; it gives an agreeable drink, also a kind of soap.
440.	Yua-pixuna.	T. F., R. Neg. Height and development of the above.	Used in frame-making, rails, wall-enclosings, etc.; durable.
441.	Yuicuy-yua.	T. F., R. Neg. 10 to 12 m.	Very abundant; not in use.



